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On the Male of *Lethe kinabalensis* OKUBO (Lepidoptera: Satyridae)

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Lethe kinabalensis OKUBO, 1979, was described from two females collected at Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, E. Malaysia in August 1977. The species seems to be very rare, as far as we know, only one or two females having been captured. During his collecting trip to Sabah in August 1981, Kazuhisa OHTSUKA, the junior author, captured a specimen of the genus *Lethe* on Mt. Kinabalu. Our subsequent examination of this single male proved it to be the unknown male of *Lethe kinabalensis*.

We herewith describe the male of *L. kinabalensis* and illustrate it together with the female (the holotype) for comparison.

Lethe kinabalensis OKUBO (Figs. 1, 2)

Lethe kinabalensis OKUBO, 1979, Tyô to Ga, **30**: 91, figs. 1, 2.

Head: Generally dark brown. Eyes dark brown, covered entirely with rather bristle-like brown hairs. Palpi hairy, dorsally blackish brown, laterally pale brownish cream and ventrally blackish brown. Antennae slightly longer than half the length of forewing, orange brown with prominently darkened club, which is light orange in a few apical segments.

Body: Dark brown generally.

Wing contour: Usual for a male of the genus *Lethe*. Forewing apically produced and termen slightly concave between veins 3 and 5. Hindwing perceptively longer and narrower than that of female, but not markedly differing from it, with termen weakly dentate, only the tooth at vein 4 slightly becoming acuter than the others.

Upperside forewing: Dark brown with very obscure pale brown submarginal spots in spaces 2 and 3, and more clearly defined subapical spot near the base of vein 7. Dark greyish black brand or a fascia of androconial scales with very sparse white scales clearly perceptible as an oblique band from vein 1b to vein 3 in discal area. Cilia brown with mixture of paler ones.

Upperside hindwing: Dark brown, ornamented with submarginal series of black spots in spaces 2–5, corresponding to the ocelli on underside, but the ocelli in spaces 2 and 3 are clearly white-spotted. Cilia as in forewing.

Underside forewing: Brown with a slight golden hue in distal area. All markings,

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though much more obscure, the same as those of the female in their number and position. Submarginal spots in spaces 2 and 3 rather clearly defined, and pale orange brown in colour; bar in centre of cell also clearly defined and glossy pale blue; ocelli in spaces 4 and 5 encircled by the same glossy pale blue line.

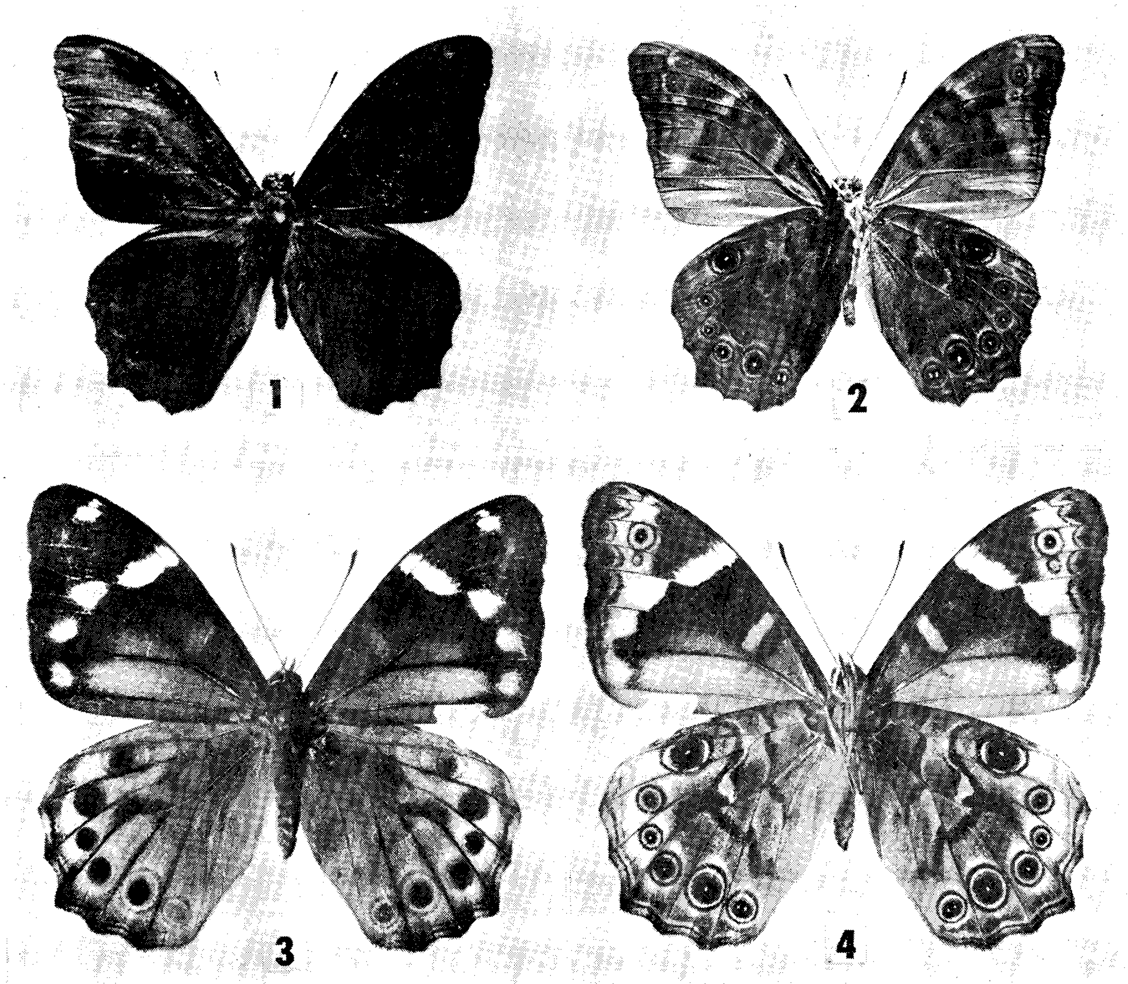
Underside hindwing: Reddish dark brown, ornamented with the same markings as those of female, but they are darker and less prominent. Submarginal series of ocelli encircled by glossy pale blue lines and two undulate central band bordered by the same glossy pale blue lines. Submarginal area around the series of ocelli uniformly reddish brown, lacking pale yellowish portion which is so prominent in female.

Forewing length: 30 mm.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, E. Malaysia, Aug. 12, 1981, K. OHTSUKA leg.

The male examined undoubtedly represents the male of *Lethe kinabalensis* in view of the arrangement of the wing pattern, which completely corresponds to that of the female holotype.

Both the sexes of *Lethe darena* C. & R. FELDER, 1867, have almost the same arrangement of ocelli as that of *L. kinabalensis*, but the latter differs from the former in the oblique fascia on forewing (only perceptible on the underside in the male) which



Figs. 1–4. *Lethe kinabalensis* OKUBO. 1. ♂, 3. ♀; 2, 4. undersides of Figs. 1 & 3.

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is clearly dislocated at vein 4 in both sexes.

The males of the other rarer or little known species of the genus *Lethe* collected in Borneo, such as *L. delia* STAUDINGER, 1896, *L. dora* STAUDINGER, 1896, and *L. perimede* STAUDINGER, 1895, have the entirely different arrangement of ocelli and other patterns, and this specimen cannot be considered to be the male of any of them.

Acknowledgement: In publishing this note we wish to express our hearty thanks to Mr. Kiyoshi OKUBO, the author of *L. kinabalensis*, for kind information of this rare species, and also for the photographs of the holotype which he kindly sent to us.

摘　　要

Lethe kinabalensis OKUBO, 1979 は 1977 年 8 月東マレイシア（ボルネオ島のマレイシア），サバー州，キナバル山にて採集された 2♀ に基づいて新種として記載された．同種はきわめてまれなようで原記載以来現在にいたるまで雌は得られているというが雄は未知であった．

著者の一人，大塚は 1981 年 8 月，サバー州に採集旅行の際キナバル地域にて未知の *Lethe* 属の雄 1 頭を採集した．著者らのその後の調査により同雄は *L. kinabalensis* の未知の雄であることが判明したのでここに記載し，その表裏の翅斑を対比できるよう同種の完模式標本（♀）とともに図示した (Figs. 1–4).

この雄の翅斑の構成，配列，とくに前後翅の眼状紋の数と並び方は完全に *kinabalensis* の完模式標本の雌と一致する．ただ雌雄による翅形の差と各斑紋の明瞭度，大きさ，色彩の差だけが認められ，この雌雄が同種であることに疑いはない．

なお雄の色彩は著しくことなるがスンダランドの山地に分布する *Lethe darena* は *kinabalensis* とほとんど同じ眼状紋の配列を示し，もっとも近縁と考えられるが，*kinabalensis* の雌雄の前翅の斜帯(雄では裏面にのみ認められる)は第 4 脈で完全にずれる（*darena* では完全につながる）．

さらにボルネオから同属 *Lethe* に属する同島特産の稀種 3 種，すなわち *Lethe delia*, *L. dora* および *L. perimede*（著者はいずれも STAUDINGER）が知られているが，3 種ともその眼状紋の数，位置と配列が本種雌雄と全くことなり，この雄がこれらと同種である可能性はない．

終りにあたって *L. kinabalensis* に関する最近の情報と同種の完模式標本の写真を提供して下さった大久保潔氏に感謝の意を表したい．

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